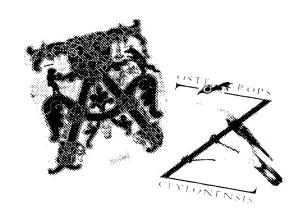
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ignch, from Late Latin orthodoxus, from Late Greek orthodox-#tho-, ortho- + Greek doxa, opinion (from dokein, to think; *Appendix 1).]—or/tho-dox/ly adv.

■ Church n. The Eastern Orthodox Church.

*** Judaism** *n*. The branch of Judaism that is governed by the Torah as interpreted in the Talmud.

* sleep n. Sleep characterized by a slow alpha rhythm and and REM.

lox-y (ôr/tha-dŏk/sē) n., pl. -ies 1. The quality or state of alox. 2. Orthodox practice, custom, or belief. 3. Orthodoxy is and practices of the Eastern Orthodox Church. b. Ortho-

**pist (ôr-thô/a-pĭst, ôr/thô-ĕp'īst) n. A specialist in specially one of a number of 16th- and 17th-century scholars are forms of English spelling so that it would more systemate pronunciation.

(ôr-thô/ə-pē, ôr'thô-ēp'ē) n. 1a. The study of the proof words. b. The study of the relationship between the of words and their orthography. 2. The customary prowords. [Greek orthoepeia, correctness of diction: ortho-, cpe-, word; see wek. in Appendix I.] —or'tho-ep'ic weep'ical (-ēp'ī-kəl) adj.

of a species is influenced most strongly by internal factors of a species is influenced most strongly by internal factors sest to the external forces of natural selection. 2. The cultures pass through sequential periods in the same order. The continue of the continue of

or•thog/o•nal•ly adv.

is projection n. The two-dimensional graphic represents as object formed by the perpendicular intersections of lines position on the object to a plane of projection. Also called or-section.

***phy (ôr-thôg/ra-fé) n., pl. -phies 1. The art or study sling according to established usage. 2. The aspect of lanswerned with letters and their sequences in words. 3. A specsenting a language or the sounds of language by written —or-thog/ra-pher, or-thog/ra-phist n.

efics also or*tho*pae*dics (ôr'tha-pē'diks) n. (used *) The branch of medicine that deals with the prevention injuries or disorders of the skeletal system and associated ***, and ligaments. [From orthopedic, from French orthomorphic orthopedic, orthopedic surgery: Greek ortho-, ortho-+ child-rearing (from pais, paid-, child; see pau- in Appentication of the pe'dic adj. —or'tho*pe'di*cal*ly adv. —or'tho*

An insect of the order Orthoptera, characterized by folded hind wings covered by narrow leathery forewings and that are adapted for chewing. Insects of this order include servacehes, crickets, and grasshoppers. [From New Latin with rame : Greek ortho-, ortho- + Greek ptera, neuter pl. wing; see pet- in Appendix I.] —or•thop/ter•an, or•

(ôr-thôp'tīks) n. (used with a sing. verb) The evaluation was treatment of visual disorders caused by imbalance of the such as strabismus. —or-thop'tic adj. —or-thop'tist n. —o

(or-thot/iks) n. (used with a sing. verb) The science that we use of specialized mechanical devices to support or supposed and in the support of supposed in the support, brace, from Greek, a straightening, from straighten, from orthos, straighten, from orthos, straight.]—or*thot/ic adj. & n.

(ôr'thə-trŏp'īk, -trŏ'pĭk) adj. 1. Tending to grow

adv. —or•thot/ro•pism (ôr-thŏt/rə-piz/əm) n.

or•thot•ro•pous (ôr-thôt/ro-pəs) adj. Botany Growing straight, so that the micropyle is at the end opposite the stalk. Used of an ovule.

Ortoles (ôrt/las) also Ortoler (-lar) A range of the Alps in northern Italy rising to 3,901.6 m (12,792 ft) at Ortles peak.

Or*to-lan (Or/tl-an) n. 1. A small brownish Old World bunting (Emberiza hortulana) eaten as a delicacy. 2. Any of several New World birds, such as the bobolink and the sora. French, from Provençal, gardener, ortolan, from Latin hortulans, from hortulus, diminutive of hortus, garden. See **gher-**¹ in Appendix 1.]

Or•ton (ôr/tn), **Joe** Full name John Kingsley Orton. 1933–1967. British playwright noted for his black comedies, including *Entertaining Mr. Sloane* (1964) and *What the Butler Saw* (1969).

O-ru-ro (ô-rōō/rô) A city of western Bolivia southeast of La Paz. At an altitude of 3,708.5 m (12,159 ft), it depends on mineral deposits found in the area for its economy. Population: 201,831.

ORV abbr. off-road vehicle

Or•well (ôr/wĕl', -wəl), **George** Pen name of Eric Arthur Blair. 1903–1950. British writer whose books attack totalitarianism and reflect his concern with social justice. His works include the novels *Animal Farm* (1945) and 1984 (1949) and the essay collection *Shooting an Elephant* (1950).

Or•well•i•an (ôr-wĕl/ē-ən) adj. Of, relating to, or evocative of the works of George Orwell, especially the satirical novel 1984, which depicts a futuristic totalitarian state.

-ory suff. 1. Of, relating to, or characterized by: advisory. 2. A place or thing used for or connected with: crematory. [Middle English -orie, from Old North French and Anglo-Norman, from Latin -ōrius, adj. suff., and -ōrium, n. suff.]

O-TYX (ôr'iks, or'-, or'-) n., pl. **oryx** or **o-ryx*es** Any of several African antelopes of the genus *Oryx*, including the gemsbok, having long, straight or slightly curved horns and a hump above the shoulders. [Latin, from Greek *orux*, pickax, gazelle (from its sharp horns), perhaps from *orussein*, to dig.]

Or*20 ($\hat{\mathbf{or}}$ / $\mathbf{z\hat{o}}$) n. A pasta shaped like grains of rice, frequently used in soups. [Italian, barley, orzo, from Latin *hordeum*.]

 $\mathbf{OS^1}$ (δs) n., pl. $\mathbf{O} \cdot \mathbf{ra}$ ($\delta r' \cdot \mathbf{a}$, $\delta r' \cdot \mathbf{a}$) A mouth or an opening. [Latin δs , mouth. See $\mathbf{\bar{O}} \mathbf{s}$ - in Appendix I.]

 $\mathbf{os^2}$ (ŏs) n, pl. $\mathbf{os \bullet sa}$ (ŏs/ə) A bone. [Latin, bone. See \mathbf{ost} - in Appendix l.]

os³ (ōs) n., pl. os•ar (ō'sär') See esker. [Swedish ås, ridge, from Old Norse āss.]

Os The symbol for the element osmium.

OS abbr. 1. or O/S Old Style 2. ordinary seaman

O.S. abbr. 1. Latin oculus sinister (left eye) 2. old series 3. or O/s out of stock

OSA abbr. Order of Saint Augustine

O-sage (ô'sāj', ô-sāj') n., pl. **Osage** or **O-sag-es 1a.** A Native American people formerly inhabiting western Missouri and later southeast Kansas, with a present-day population in north-central Oklahoma. Substantial oil reserves were discovered on Osage lands in the early 20th century. **b.** A member of this people. **2.** The Siouan language of the Osage. [French, from Osage wazházhe, tribal name.] —**O'sage'** adj.

Osage orange n. A dioecious spiny tree (*Maclura pomifera*) native to Arkansas and Texas and having pulpy, inedible, orangelike multiple fruit.

Osage River A river, about 579 km (360 mi) long, of central Missouri rising as the confluence of two smaller streams on the Kansas border and flowing east and northeast through the Lake of the Ozarks and on to the Missouri River near Jefferson City.

O-sa•ka (ō-sā²ka, ō'sā-kā²) A city of southern Honshu, Japan, on Osaka Bay, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean. Osaka was the leading commercial center of Japan during the feudal period and today is highly industrialized. Population: 2,588,989.

os•ar (ô'sär') n. Plural of os3.

O•sas•co (oo-säs/koo) A city of southeast Brazil, an industrial suburb of São Paulo. Population: 566,949.

OSB abbr. Order of Saint Benedict

Os-borne (öz'bərn, -bôrn', -bōrn'), John James 1929–1994. British playwright and member of the Angry Young Men who is best known for his first play, Look Back in Anger (1956).

Os•can (ŏs¹kən) n. 1. A member of an ancient people of Campania.

2. The Italic language of the Oscans. —Os²can adj.

Os•car (os/kor) A trademark for a statuette awarded annually by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for achievement in movies.
Oscar II also Os•kar II (os/kar) 1829–1907. King of Sweden from 1872 to 1907 and of Norway from 1872 to 1905, when he gave up the throne to Haakon VII.

Os•ce•o•la (ôs'ē-ō/lə, ô'sē-) 1804?–1838. Seminole leader who resisted the removal of his people from Florida in the 1830s. He died under suspicious circumstances after being tricked into surrendering (1837).

suspicious circumstances after offing friked into suntening (1707).

os-cil-late (ös/a-lāt') intr.v. -lat-ed, -lat-ing, -lates 1. To swing back and forth with a steady, uninterrupted rhythm. 2. To waver, as between conflicting opinions or courses of action; vacillate: "The court has oscillated over the decades from more liberal to less, more conservative to less, depending upon who was president at the time of vacancies" (Gordon J. Humphrey). See synonyms at swing. 3. Physics To vary between alternate extremes, usually within a definable period of time. [Latin öscillāre, öscillāt-, from öscillum, swing, probably from öscillum, small



George Orwell



Oryx Arabian oryx Oryx leucoryx



Osceola 1838 portrait by George Catlin

ă p a t	oi b oy
ā p ay	ou out
âr c are	oo t ook
ä f a ther	oo boot
ĕ pet	ŭ c u t
ë b e	ûr ur ge
ĭ p i t	th thin
î p ie	th th is
îr p ier	hw which
ŏ p o t	zh vision
ō t oe	ə about, item
ô paw	♦ regionalism

Stress marks: ' (primary); ' (secondary), as in dictionary (dĭk'shə-nĕr'ē)

4

Osiris statue c. 19th–20th dynasty



Osman I portrait from a 16th-century illuminated manuscript



osmunda cinnamon fern Osmunda cinnamomea

mask of Bacchus, diminutive of $\bar{\sigma}s$, mouth. See $\bar{o}s$ - in Appendix 1.] —os/cil•la/tor n. —os/cil•la+to'ry (-lə-tôr' \bar{e} , - $t\bar{o}r'\bar{e}$) adj.

Word History The rather dry word oscillate may become a bit less dry when we learn its story. It is possible that it goes back to the Latin word ōscillum, a diminutive of ōs, "mouth," meaning "small mouth." In a passage in the Georgics, Virgil applies the word to a small mask of Bacchus hung from trees to move back and forth in the breeze. From this word ōscillum may have come another word ōscillum, meaning "something, such as a swing, that moves up and down or back and forth." And this ōscillum was the source of the verb ōscillare, "to ride in a swing," and the noun (from the verb) ōscillātiō, "the action of swinging or oscillating. The words have given us, respectively, our verb oscillate, first recorded in 1726, and our noun oscillation, first recorded in 1658. The next time one sees something oscillating, one might think of that small mask of Bacchus swinging from a pine tree in the Roman countryside.

os•cil•lat•ing universe (ŏs/¬-lā'tĭng) *n*. A closed-universe model in which the expansion of the universe slows and reverses, causing a collapse into a singularity. The singularity then explodes into a new universe, which repeats the cycle.

os•cil•la•tion (ŏs'a-lā/shən) n. 1a. The act of oscillating. b. The state of being oscillated. 2. A single oscillatory cycle. —os'cil•la/tion• al adj.

os•cil•lo•gram (ə-sil/ə-grăm') n. 1. The graph traced by an oscillograph. 2. An instantaneous oscilloscope trace or photograph. [OSCILLO(GRAPH) + -GRAM.]

os•cil•lo•graph (a-sil/a-grăf') n. A device that records oscillations, as of an electric current and voltage. [OSCILL(ATION) + -GRAPH.] —os•cil'lo•graph/ic adj. —os•cil'lo•graph/i•cal•ly adv. —os'cil•log/ra•phy (ős'a-lŏg/ra-fē) n.

os•cii•lo•scope (a-sīl/a-skōp') n. An electronic instrument that produces an instantaneous trace on the screen of a cathode-ray tube corresponding to oscillations of voltage and current. [OSCILL(ATION) + -SCOPE.] —os•cil/lo•scop/ic (-skōp/ik) adj.

os•cine (ŏs/in') adj. Of, relating to, or belonging to the Oscines, a large suborder of passerine birds that includes most songbirds. • n. A bird of the suborder Oscines. [From New Latin Oscines, suborder name, from Latin oscines, pl. of oscen, bird used in augury. See **kan-** in Appendix I.]

os•ci•tance (ŏs/ĭ-təns) n. Oscitancy.

os•ci•tan•cy (ŏs/i-tan-se) n, pl. -cies 1. The act of yawning. 2. The state of being drowsy or inattentive; dullness. [From oscitant, yawning, from Latin δ scitant, δ scitant-, present participle of δ scitare, to yawn: δ s, mouth; see δ s- in Appendix I + citare, to move; see kei- δ in Appendix I.] —os/ci•tant adj.

Os•co-Um•bri•an (ŏs/kō-ŭm/brē-ən) n. See Sabellic.

os•cu•la (ŏs/kyə-lə) n. Plural of osculum.

os*cu*lant (ős/kya-lant) adj. 1. Biology Intermediate in characteristics between two similar or related taxonomic groups. 2. Closely adhering or joined; embracing. [Latin ösculāns, ösculant-, present participle of ösculārī, to kiss. See OSCULATE.]

Os°cu•late (ŏs'kyɔ-lāt') v. -lat•ed, -lat•ing, -lates —tr. 1. To kiss. 2. Mathematics To have three or more points coincident with. —intr. To come together; contact. [Latin ōsculārī, ōsculāt-, from ōsculum, kiss, diminutive of ōs, mouth. See Ōs- in Appendix I.]

os•cu•la•tion (ôs'kyɔ-lā'shɔn) n. 1a. The act of kissing. b. A kiss.

2. Mathematics A contact, as between two curves or surfaces, at three or more common points. —os'cu•la•to'ry (ôs'kyɔ-lɔ-tôr'ē, -tôr'ē) adj.
Os•cu•lum (ôs'kyɔ-ləm) also os•cule (-kyoōl') n., pl. -cu•la (-kyɔ-lə) also -cules The mouthlike opening in a sponge, used to expel water. [Latin ōsculum, diminutive of ōs, mouth. See Ōs- in Appendix I.] —os'-cu•lar adi.

-ose¹ suff. Possessing, having the characteristics of; full of: cymose. [Middle English, variant of -ous, from Latin -ōsus.]

-**OSE**² suff. **1.** Carbohydrate: fructose. **2.** Product of protein hydrolysis: proteose. [French, from glucose, glucose. See GLUCOSE.]

OSF abbr. Order of Saint Francis

Osh (ôsh) A city of southern Kyrgyzstan east-southeast of Tashkent, Uzbekistan. One of the oldest settlements of central Asia, it was long a major silk-producing center. Population: 219,000.

OSHA (a/sha) abbr. Occupational Safety and Health Administration Osh•a•wa (ŏsh/a-wa', -wa) A city of southeast Ontario, Canada, on Lake Ontario east-northeast of Toronto. Founded on the site of a French trading post, it is a manufacturing center. Population: 129,344.

Osh•kosh (ösh/kösh) A city of eastern Wisconsin on Lake Winnebago north-northwest of Fond du Lac. It grew as a lumber town in the latter half of the 19th century and today is a resort center with varied industries. Population: 55,006.

O•shog•bo (ō-shŏg/bō) A city of southwest Nigeria northeast of lbadan. It is primarily a farm trade and commercial center. Population: 336,000.

O•sier (ō/zhər) n. **1a.** Any of several willows having long rodlike twigs used in basketry, especially the Eurasian Salix viminalis and S. purpurea. **b.** A twig of one of these trees. **2.** Any of various similar or related trees. [Middle English, from Old English oser and Old French osier, both from Medieval Latin osera, osiera.]

O•si•jek (ô'sē-ĕk, -yĕk') A city of eastern Croatia on the Drava River east-southeast of Zagreb. The city grew on the site of a Roman colony and fortress and was under Turkish rule from 1526 to 1687. Population: 129.792.

O•si•ris (ō-sī/rīs) n. Mythology The ancient Egyptian god whose

annual death and resurrection personified the self-renewing of fertility of nature.

-osis suff. 1. Condition; process; action: osmosis. 2. Disconormal condition: neurosis. 3. Increase; formation: leuko: -ōsis, from Greek, n. suff.]

Os•kar II (ôs/kär) See Oscar II.

Ös•ke•men (oos/kə-mēn/, oes/-) or Ust-Ka•me•no•q kə-měn/ə-górsk/, -myĭ-nə-) A city of northeast Kazakhstan si River south of Novosibirsk, Russia. Founded as a military 1720, it is now a metallurgical center. Population: 334,000.

Os•ler (ōs/lər, ōz/-), Sir **William** 1849–1919. Canadian physician and educator who was known as the most brillian medicine in his time. His *Principles and Practices of Medicion* an influential textbook.

Os•lo (öz/lö, ös/-) Formerly (1624–1925) **Chris•ti•a•ns** ān/ē-a, -ān/-, krīs'chē-). The capital and largest city of Norsoutheast part of the country at the head of the **Oslo Fjörst** of the Skagerrak. Founded c. 1050, Oslo was rebuilt and rense by Christian IV (1577–1648; reigned 1588–1648). It has been of the country since 1299. The Winter Olympics were held a Population: 473,454.

Os•man I (ŏz/mɔn, ōs/-, ōs-mān/) also Oth•man I (ŏts/mān/) 1258–1326? Founder of the Ottoman dynasty that safter the 13th century. He controlled most of northwest ∆ts/Os•man•li (ŏz-mān/lē, ŏs-) n., pl. -lis 1. An Ottoman toman Turkish. ❖ adj. Ottoman. [Turkish osmanli: OSMAN suff.]

os•mat•ic (ŏz-măt•ik) adj. Having or characterized by soped sense of smell. [From Greek osmē, smell.]

os•me•te•ri•um (óz'mi-tir/ē-əm) n., pl. -te•ri•a (eversible glandular sac on the first thoracic segment of mans that secretes an unpleasant-smelling substance to ward (New Latin osmētērium, from Greck osmē, smell.)

os•mic¹ (ōz¹mik) adj. Of, relating to, or containing osmes ly in a compound with a valence of 4 or a valence higher the comparable osmous compound. [OSM(IUM) + -IC.]

os•mic² (öz/mik) adj. Of or relating to odors or the some [Greek osmē, smell + -lc.] —os/mi•cal•ly adv.

osmic acid n. See osmium tetroxide.

Os•mics (ŏz/miks) n. (used with a sing. verb) The science with smells and the olfactory sense.

os•mi•ous (ŏz/mē-əs) adj. Variant of osmous.

Os•mi•rid•i•um (ŏz'mə-rīd/ē-əm) n. A mineral that alloy of osmium and iridium with small inclusions of plate um, and other metals, used in needles and wearing points iridosmine. [OSM(IUM) + IRIDIUM.]

os-mi-um (óz/mē-am) n. Symbol **Os** A bluish-white, selement, found in small amounts in osmiridium, nickel, selement, found in small amounts in osmiridium, nickel, selement, it is used as a platinum hardener and in making pen nograph needles, and instrument pivots. Atomic number weight 190.2; melting point 3,000°C; boiling point 5,000°C; ity 22.57; valence 2, 3, 4, 8. See table at **element**. [From smell (from the strong odor of osmium tetroxide).]

osmium tetroxide *n*. A poisonous compound, OsO_r gent smell, used in solution to stain and fix biological materiss lipids. Also called *osmic acid*.

os•mom•e•ter (ŏz-mŏm/ī-tər, ŏs-) n. A device for nsmotic pressure. [OSMO(SIS) + -METER.] —os'mo•met! mēt!rīk, ŏs'-) adj. —os•mom/e•try n.

os•mo•reg•u•la•tion (öz'mə-rēg'yə-lā/shən, ös'ə) nance of an optimal, constant osmotic pressure in the book organism. [OSMO(SIS) + REGULATION.] —os'mo•reg/u•la** tôr'ē, -tōr'ē) adj.

tor'e, -tor'e) aaj.

os-mose (öz/mös', ös'-) intr. & tr.v. -mosed, -mos•ing
To diffuse or cause to diffuse by osmosis. [Back-formation for the content of th

os-mo-sis (ŏz-mō/sis, ŏs-) n., pl. -ses (-sēz) 1a. Dillas through a semipermeable membrane from a solution with a concentration to a solution with a higher solute concentrations is an equal concentration of fluid on both sides of the members tendency of fluids to diffuse in such a manner. 2. A gradust conscious process of assimilation or absorption: learned freesists while residing in Paris for 15 years. [From obsolete osmose and osmose, from French: Greek ando-, endo- + Greek ando-, endo- + Greek ando-, ondo- + Greek ando-, ond

Osmotic pressure *n*. The pressure exerted by the this through a semipermeable membrane separating two solutions ferent concentrations of solute.

osmotic shock n. The rupture of bacterial or other colling tion following a sudden reduction in osmotic pressure. Osmosometimes induced to release cellular components for blocks wisk

Os•mous (ŏz/məs) also Os•mi•ous (-mé-əs) adj. Of, rescontaining osmium in a compound with a valence lower (toss) comparable osmic compound. [OSM(IUM) + -OUS.]

os•mun•da (ŏz-mun/da) also os•mund (ŏz/mand) n eral ferns of the genus Osmunda, having erect, bipinnately softends and deeply contracted fertile pinnules. The fibrosic sometimes used as a potting medium for cultivated plants, and crosters are used as food. [New Latin Osmunda, genus sometimes]